國外通訊

英國勞工近訊
Labour News From Britain
The Interrelated Problems of Wages

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英國新聞處稿
(LPS)

The leaders of trade unionism in Britain have not yet come to any definite decisions upon the interrelated problems of wages, prices, profits and the cost of living subsidies which have been the subject of examination by a special committee of the Trades Union Congress council. The difficulty encountered by the special committee has been to measure the probable course of prices and the cost of living index in the course of the next few months. Until the Trade Unions have some reliable indication of the way in which the interim budget proposals will affect the family income and weekly household expenditure of the general body of wage earners, they are in no position to say that current wage claims might be suspended and the upward movement of wages halted.

英國職業工聯領袖對於成爲全國職工大會 特別委會研究對象之物價，利潤，生活補助金與工資間之相互關係問題，尚未達到一個確定之決議，特委會所遭遇之困難，厥爲估計今後數月內物價與生活指數之約略趨勢，非特職工會對於臨時預算建議案與全團工資人等之家族收入與每週家用開支發生如何影響之途徑獲有可靠之指示，則不能遽謂目前所提工資要求可以延遲及工資上昇之動態可以中止。

So far, all that the TUC general council have been able to do has been to authorise their special committee to continue their examination of the general problem and to seek such further discussions with ministers as may be necessary to enable the committee to present an interim report to the next meeting of the general council.

迄今全國職工大會 所能辦理者僅爲指飭其特委會續爲研討普通問題，並覓取與各部大臣攀行更多討論，期使該委會能向全國職工大會之下屆會議提出臨時報告。

尚未達到決議
No Decision Yet

It is this question of wages policy, of course, which is the pivotal point upon which the trade unions examination of the economic situation has turned. Trade union leadership is adequately informed upon the causes and the broad general consequences of the current crisis, in its impact upon the national economy. There is no disposition inside the trade unions to challenge the measures taken by the British government to surmount the crisis. Unions are giving the maximum support to the effort to increase production and to hit the export targets set for each industry. Unions are actively cooperating in the development of industry's joint consultative and advisory machinery. But they find it difficult to say that no further wage claims should be made on behalf of their members because the course of prices and the cost of living index are unpredictable. Whether any solution of the wages problem, other than the suggestion of a standstill order to halt wage movements, can be found, is one of the questions now engaging experts of the trade union movement.

職業工會所恃以爲考核經濟狀況之關鍵，當然爲工資之政策問題，工會主持人熟悉目前於攪與即家經濟相衝擊之因果，工會內並無與英政府所採制服危機之措施方案相抗爭之傾向，且對每項工業之增產與達到制定輸出目標之努力均與以最大支持職業工會積極合作，以求擴展工業諮詢評議時合機構，不過渠等對於不應再爲會員要求增加工資一事認爲難以敢口，良以物價與生活指數之趨勢不能逆料也，究竟除此中止工資活動之一紙呈報命令外，能否另覓其他方法以解決工資問題，實爲職工運動專家目前注意問題之一也。

(To Be Continued 未完)

外長會議又陷於僵局
蘇聯對奧境德產問題發生爭執
Molotov Prevents Austria Discussion

(Continued from Page 1)

been reached and was ready for signature, but that representatives of the British and United States Government told the then Prime Minister, Herr Karl Renner, that if he agreed his Government would not be recognised by the Western Powers.

莫氏於是又稱，英美對奧所施之壓力，爲不能達到協議之原因，又云在一九四五年九月間，對此問題已獲致協議，而即將準備簽字時，英美代表即告奧當時總理潤諾氏謂，如果渠表示同意，則奧政府即將不爲西方列强所承認。

M. Molotov then stated that in 1946 and 1947 pressure by financial aid had been exerted on the Austrian Government. "Sometimes it was given or directly imposed on Austria in order to influence internal or external policy," he said, and added that a type of financial aid "which leads to enslavement" is now happening more often than it did in 1945.

莫氏又謂在一九四六與一九四七年中，英美又以經濟之援助，對奧政府施以壓力，「有時直接給予奧國，以便誘導奧國之對內對外政策，」又云該類之經濟援助「演進至奴役奧國，」而現在此種作風，較一九四五年中所作者，更爲常見。

Defending the Soviet policy in Austria, M. Molotov said: "It is well known that the Soviet Government never interferes in Austrian policy. The Soviet Government has rendered aid to Austria without any ulterior motive".

莫氏又爲蘇聯對奧之政策，辯護稱，「世人皆知蘇政府永不干涉奧國內政，蘇政府對奧援助，並無其他之動機。」

On the general question of assets, M. Molotov said that the Soviet Government could not recognise any arrangement by which two or three countries agreed to a solution at its expense or to any decision which failed to take account of the interests of the Soviet Union.

關於德產問題，莫氏謂任何兩國或三國之協議，或任何不顧蘇聯利益之決議，蘇聯決不承認。

Mr. Marshall said that in his view the main reason why a four-Power agreement had not been reached was because the Soviet demands had not been specified in detail,

馬歇爾謂渠認爲四强不能獲得協議之主要原因，爲蘇聯未能將其要求詳細表明之故。

Mr. Marshall said that the Soviet Union appeared to claim all assets in Austria which had a 'German title' regardless of how they had been acquired "often by duress, force and other similar methods." He stated that any claims for assets obtained by these means were outside the scope of the Potsdam agreement.

馬氏謂蘇聯表示被要求獲得奧境內之一切「德國名義」下之財產，而不顧及此種財產如何得來者，時常此種財產爲德國以武脅方法，武力或其他類似方法所奪得者，馬氏又謂對於用此種方法得來財產之要求，未列入波茨坦協定之範圍內。

The meeting ended with Mr. Marshall suggesting that the matter be left and that they should go on with Item 3 of the agenda — economic principles for a future German state.

末後馬歇爾提議將此事件擱置，進行討論議程之第三項即未來德國經濟之原則，會議於是閉幕。

法總統接見工會領袖
職工風潮能否終止有待於此一會談
French President Inaugurates Talks With Communists and Socialists

Paris, Dec. 6. (Reuter)—M. Vincent Auriol, the French President, was last night to receive in the Elyseen Palace in Paris both Communist and Socialist leaders of the French Trade Unions for talks which might lead to the end of France's wave of strikes, reports Harold King, Reuter's correspondent.

路透社巴黎十二月六日電：路透訪員金氏報導稱，法總統奧里歐昨晚於巴黎愛里斯宮準備接見法工會社共兩黨領袖，此一會談或可能結束法國目前工潮。

The leaders of the delegation were M. Benoit Frachon and M. Leon Jouhaux, joint secretaries of the Confederation Generale du Travail, who are regarded as leaders of the Communist and non-Communist wing, respectively, within the CGT Executive.

兩黨代表團之領袖爲佛拉松與朱豪兩氏，二氏均爲總工會聯合書記，一般成認渠二人爲總工會執委會共黨（前者）與非共黨領袖。

The CGT communique announcing that the interview with the President would be held, said that the decision had been taken in view of the state of discussions on the Government's emergency legislation.

總工會公報宣佈該會領袖將會見總統時稱，此舉乃因鑒於政府方面討論緊急立法案之情況而決定者。

The Executive had noted the "peacefully attained success" of the Shop Assistants' Unions claims, This, it said, confirmed the possibility of avoiding work stoppages or of ending them by satisfying "lawful and modest claims of workers."

總工會執委會曾佈告店員工會之求之「和平獲勝」一事，該佈告稱，「此舉使吾人確信有避免停止工作之可能或以工人合人滿意之「合法與謹和要求」結束職工之可能。

The Committee affirmed its solidarity with "all workers fighting for their claims

該委員會更重申其與「所有工人堅强團結」爲彼等「要求而奮鬥」之決心。

"In the name of the working class unanimously it salutes with emotion the workers who fell at Balence for the defence of their claims and their liberties," the Committee's communique added. "It bows also in respect before the victims of the derailment at Arras, where it denies all responsibility on the part of the workers or their organizations."

該委員會之公報稱，「委員會以工人階級之名義，並一致以誠震之感情，向爲防衛自身要求及彼等自由而死於巴稜士之工人致敬，委員會並向亞拉斯地方因火車出軌而罹難之法人深致哀悼與敬意，委員會否認工人及渠等之組織，於此一不幸事件中，負有任何責任。」

At the meeting with the President, the CGT representatives asked President Auriol's intervention about the laws submitted by the Government to secure emergency powers.

總工會代表與總統奧里歐會談中，要求總統干涉政府爲確緊急處理職工權力而提出之緊急法案。

The plea to the President was made as between 1,000 and 1,500 troops were reported on their way to St. Etienne to deal with the violence accompanying the strikes.

此一要求之提出，中因消息傳言，約有一千至一千五百名法軍，業已出發，開往聖奇納，應付隨職工而來之暴亂事件。

In St. Etienne tension was reported highest at the arsenal and the railway station, both occupied by the strikers.

據稱聖奇納地方軍火庫與鐵路軍站等地情勢緊張，達於極點，此兩地方，刻皆由罷工工人佔據。

No arsenal arms stocks were at the strikers' disposal, but the local authorities expected trouble from any attempt to clear the strikers.

軍火庫儲藏之軍火，尚未被罷工者動用，但地方當局認爲，任何清除佔據此兩處罷工工人之企圖均將引起糾紛。

中美海軍協定不久簽字
大批戰艦即移交我國
Negotiations For Naval Agreement

Nanking, Dec. 6. (Reuter-AAP)—The Foreign Office spokesman was quoted by Central News last night as admitting that negotiations were now under way for the conclusion of a Sino-American naval agreement concerning the transfer of a number of United States warships to China.

路透社澳洲聯合社南京六日電：中央社昨晚引外部發言人談話稱，發言人承認，中美兩國間，目前正進行談判，據裁訂一有關大批美艦移交中國問題之中美海軍協定。

Without going into details, the spokesman said that the results of the present talks will be made public shortly. Chinese Press reports earlier had said that the United States Government would turn over to the Chinese Government a number of warships, including cruisers and auxiliary vessels under the agreement to be concluded shortly. Some of these vessels were said to be at present stationed in American and Philippine waters and would proceed to China as soon as the agreement is signed.

發言人並未詳細談及談判內容，但稱談判結果，不久即可公佈，早期中國報紙消息曾稱美政府擬將大批戰艦，其中包括巡洋艦，輔助艦船，於不久即行簽訂之協定根據下，移交中國，據稱，此等艦船中之若干，目前均停留於美國與菲島海面，並將於協定簽訂後，立即啟程來華。

中美將簽立海軍協定
Reported Naval Agreement

Nanking, Dec. 5. (Reuter)—A Sino-American naval agreement is expected to be signed shortly, according to reliable pro-Government newspaper reports here. The pact will make provisions for the transfer of warships, including cruisers and other auxiliary vessels, to China and training of Chinese naval personnel. The United States Embassy here had no comment to make.

路透社南京十二月五日電：據平間接近政府報紙一可靠之消息稱，在最近期間內中美可能簽立一海軍協定，該條約將規定將艦船移讓我國，內中包括巡洋艦及其他輔助艦，並規定訓練我國軍人員，此間美大使館，對此未加批評。

本市新聞

赤峯道上官警大戰搶匪
王所長擒賊腿如猛虎捕羊
捏牌頭掃門好個鬍鬚場面
Police Officers Fighting Two Bandits

An exchange of fires between the police officers and two bandits took place outside the building of Lun Yuang Bank this morning at Chih Feng Road First Area, here according to Sin Shen Evening Journal yesterday which said that "The fighting lasted two hours with the result of the two said bandits being finally arrested by the police". A Mekeshawman was said to have been shot to death casually, and one policeman was also injured during the fighting. The scene was also said to have been very striking and perilous as the brave officer, the chief of the station police of that part strived to snath the gun away from one of the bandits bare handedly.

（本報訊）今晨本市一區赤峰道隆遠銀號門前，官警與搶匪鬼槍大戰，一三輪夫無辜遭槍殺斃命，警士一名負傷，混戰達半小時，二匪卒告成擒，並演出一幕所長空手奪槍的鬍鬚鏡頭。

Both bandits Yu Yao-tsuang and Su Lian-chi, who fought against police officers yesterday morning before the building of Lung Yuan Bank at Chih Feng Road, First Area here, and their follower Liu Juan Chuan, arrested a little later, are now detained in the Criminal Department of the Police Office for inquiry. Whether the robbery and the highwaying case frequently occured in this port city have something to do with them is still not clear.

昨晨在一區赤峯道與官警格鬥之匪徒于耀滄，蘇連南連同後捕之從犯劉潤泉，到仍在警察第一分局刑事隊羈押，愼密偵訊中。惟近數月來本市迭連發生路劫搶案，是否與三匪有關尚待偵查。

平售利朗粉
刊正計劃辦法中
Allocation of Li Long Floor

The long awaited Li Long Floor for the allocation to government employees and staff members of various schools, has finally arrived at this city. Arrangements for the allocation will soon be completed by the local Bureau of Social Affairs, while the selling price is still waiting for a decision which will be made up by Mr. Lin Chih-pin, representative of the Governor of the Central Bank.

久經盼望配售公教人員之利朗粉終於抵達本市，社會局對配售準備工作，即將就緒，但售價仍待央行總裁代表凌志斌之決定。

本報成立南京分銷處啓事
本報由即日起在京成立分銷處凡愛讀本報之讀者可直接向南京(二)林森路八六號首都晚報內本報分銷處訂閱可也

The Chinese-English Intelligence
發行人宗基友 社址：天津第一區陝西路八十三號 營業部電話：二〇〇四五號 中華郵政登記認爲第一新聞紙類
CNC$ 2,000 | Sunday December 7, 1947 | 華北漢英報 | 內政部登記証：京警津字第十號 | No. 776

豫南大戰迫近
劉匪五萬人衝出大別山區
Major Battle In South Honan

Shanghai, Dec. 6. (Reuter)—A major battle was raging in south Honan Province yesterday as 50,000 crack troops of the Communist General Liu Po cheng, breaking out of their base in Tapiehshan mountains, on the border of Honan-Anhwei-Hupeh provinces, tran headlong into a strong Government column closing in on the area in concert with other Nationalist armies.

路透社上海十二月六日電：豫南昨日發生大戰，因共匪劉伯誠部精銳五萬人，衝出鄂豫皖三省交界之大別山，而撞入國軍强大包圍網與國軍其他部份會師合圍之地區。

General Pai Chung-hsi, Minister of National Defence, who has been personally directing the offensive against one-eyed Liu's forces from his new headquarters at the Yangtse port of Kiukiang, has proceeded to Hankow in order to be nearer the scene of this engagement.

國防部長白崇禧氏起程赴漢以便就近指揮，白氏曾於九江新設之指揮部，親自指揮進攻劉伯誠部隊之軍事。

General Hsu Tso-yi, Chief of Staff of General Pai Chung-hsi's Kiukiang headquarters, claimed last night that the Government troops had virtually completed the encirclement of General Liu's 50,000 strong army which is now fighting savagely between Sinyang-Kwangchuan highway in south Henan, and the Tapiehshan mountains, to avoid annihilation.

白部長九江指揮所參謀長徐佐義（譯音）將軍，昨晚聲稱，國軍已確實完成對劉匪伯誠匪部之包圍網，劉匪精銳五萬人（劉匪於豫南信（信陽）潢（潢川）公路與大別山區中間，瘋狂作戰，企圖避免覆滅全部被殲之厄運。

He said that a definite decision ought to be forthcoming within ten days or so.

渠稱十日左右，當有決定性結果報告。

General Hsu estimated the total Communist strength in the Tapiehshan area at 80,000 men, and said that a decisive Government victory in the present south Honan battle would leave only 30,000 Communists still entrenched in the mountains to be dealt with.

徐將軍估計，大別山區匪軍總數爲八萬，並稱國軍目前於豫南之決定性勝利，可使留待解決大別山匪軍僅剩三萬人。

Chinese Press reports last night, however, stated that General Chen Yi—who with General Liu Po-cheng shares command of the Communist forces south of the Great Wall—is massing an army of 50,000 well trained men at a point about 100 miles north-east of the present fighting, and may yet decide to participate in the battle.

然中國報紙昨晚消息稱，與劉匪伯誠分任共匪關內指揮大權之陳匪毅，正於豫省目前大戰地之東北方一百英里處，集中其訓練優良之匪軍五萬人，可能參加豫南會戰。

Meanwhile, General Fu-Tso yi, the newly-appointed C-in-C in North China, told reporters in Peiping that his new headquarters would be set up in the immediate future somewhere in the suburbs of Peiping. He stressed the importance of securing the support of the General public in the Government's military campaign against the Communists.

同時新任華北剿匪總指揮傅作義氏於北平告記者稱，渠之剿匪司令部不久即可於北平近郊成立，渠强調政府軍事進展中，爭取人民擁護之重要性。

The Government-controlled Central News Agency reported from Paoting yesterday that Mao Tse-tung, China's number one Communist, has convoked a conference of all the top-ranking Communist and military leaders in the mountainous area of western Hopei. The report added that Mao Tse-tung arrived at the "new hide-out" from Fowping, 80 miles west of Paoting.

中央社保定五日電：中國共匪首腦毛澤東近曾於冀西山地，召集共匪高級幹部及軍事領袖舉行會議，該消息稱毛是由保定西方八十英里處之阜平抵達此秘密開會處者。

滬海關領港員工罷工
美船一艘在吳淞擱淺
U.S. Liner Aground at Woosung

Shanghai, Dec. 5. (Reuter)—The United States Lines steamer 'Lookout' ran aground yesterday afternoon at Woosung—the mouth of the Shanghai harbour — while being brought into the port by one of the Chinese Customs newly-engaged pilots. This was the first shipping mishap since members of the Shanghai Pilots Association struck seven days ago for an upward revision of the pilotage tariff.

路透社上海十二月五日電：美國輪船「展望」號昨日午後，正在被我海關新近採用之領港者，領導入港時，而擱淺於上海港口之吳淞，此係上海領港協會員工在七日前，因要求調整領港稅而罷工以來之第一艘遇到厄運之輪船。

The 'Lookout' is a vessel of 10,000 tons and was coming from New York via Los Angeles, Manila and Yokohama. Customs tugs attempted to refloat the ship, It is believed that two of her double bottom ballast tanks had been punctured and she will almost certainly have to go into a dry-dock.

「展望號」係萬噸之輪船，由紐約經洛杉磯，馬尼剌，及橫濱而來到此間者，海關之拖船，曾企圖拖起該輪，然一般相信，該輪雙層底之壓艙槽已經貫穿，勢須入乾船塢修理。

The vessel was scheduled to start on her return trip to New York on December 6 with a cargo of nearly 1,300 tons of wood oil in bulk and 200 tons of miscellaneous goods.

該輪原預定於本月六日滿載約一千三百噸之桐油，及二百噸之雜貨，回航紐約。

杜勒斯巴黎談話
認爲法共並非政黨
U. S. Opinion on French Communists

Paris, Dec. 6 (Reuter)—Mr. John Foster Dulles, Special Adviser to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, said at a Press conference in Paris last night that he did not consider the Communist Party of France as a French political Party.

路透社巴黎十二月六日電：美國務院國務卿馬歇爾特別顧問約翰杜勒斯，昨晚於巴黎記者招待會稱，渠不認爲法國共產黨乃一政黨。

"As a member of the United States delegation to the Council of Foreign Ministers," Mr. Dulles said, "I would not have absented myself without the Secretary of State's knowledge and approval, but this does not mean that I have any official mission, and my programme in Paris is a purely personal matter. I intend to return to London on Sunday morning." Mr. Dulles added that he had seen the French President, M. Vincent Auriol, the Prime Minister, M. Robert Schuman, and the Finance Minister, M. Rene Mayer.

杜勒斯稱：「余爲美國出席倫敦外長會議代表團之一員自不能於未通知國務卿馬歇爾先生之情形下，即管制未來德國經濟之原則，此間題將於今日之會議中提出。

Throughout yesterday's meeting M. Molotov attempted to prevent a detailed debate on the German assets problem and on the French compromise plan which has just been before the special deputies.

昨日之整個會議中，莫洛托夫企圖阻撓關於德人資財問題及法國折衷計劃之詳細辯論（按法國折衷計劃係前於特別代表會議前所提出者。）

Mr. Ernest Bevin refused a general discussion which he said was irrelevant to the matter under discussion—the Austrian treaty. "What will settle the Soviet claim?" he asked. He requested concrete proposals to assist Austria in getting on to her feet and suggested that the conference should discuss the French compromise plan.

英外長貝文拒絕對奧和約作一般性之討論，認爲係不合於討論之事件，貝氏反問稱：「何者足以解決蘇聯之要求？」貝氏要求作具體之建議，以援助奧國獲得其立足點，並提議外長會議必須商討法國之折衷計劃。

When Mr. Bevin suggested that the French draft should serve as a basis for discussion, M. Molotov immediately replied: "I have already given my views and I have nothing to add."

當貝氏提議商討應根據法國之草案時，莫洛托夫立即回答稱：「余已陳明余之意見，此外並無其他之意見。」

Mr. Marshall spoke next and began by stating that for nearly two years they had been struggling to get an Austrian treaty and the chief obstacle had been failure to agree on the question of German assets. A Vienna Commission had been appointed and after five months three Powers were in agreement as to what was German asset. He asked does the Soviet delegation repudiate the Moscow declaration of a free and independent Austria? What does the Soviet delegation want from Austria? The Soviet Union has never stated its claim in specific terms, The Austrian people and the Allies have the right to know and I ask for it now."

馬歇爾繼之發言稱，彼等爲對奧和約一事，已努力辦近二年，而實要之阻礙即對德產問題未能獲得一致之同意，後曾組織一維也納委會，而五個月後，三强遂對德產成立協議，馬氏反問蘇聯代表團是否將否認使奧國自由獨立之莫斯科宣言？蘇聯代表團希望在奧國獲得者爲何？蘇聯從未聲明其特別條件之要求，此者爲奧國人民與各盟國所有權過問者，現在余個人願加以詢問。」

M. Georges Bidault said this was a great effort of conciliation, but like other efforts of conciliation it appeared to have failed.

法外長皮杜爾稱法國折衷辦法乃爲努力求妥協，但亦與其他求妥協之努力一樣，同歸於失敗。

He was unable to see that he would be able to continue in this course of conciliation as there was to be no agreement nor would he maintain this move for conciliation if present situation continued.

杜氏謂如現時之情形繼續下去，則無將無法繼續進行妥協之步驟，亦無法將支持此種謀求妥協之建議矣。

M. Molotov stated, that if his government accepted the French compromise proposal it would lose about 50 per cent of the oil assets to which they believed themselves to be entitled under the Potsdam agreement, He said he based his whole case on the Potsdam agreement under which Britain and the United States renounced their claims to German foreign assets in eastern Austria and the three-Power Moscow declaration of 1943 on Austrian independence. He could not admit new proposals regarding the assets question which had now been brought up.

莫洛托夫謂如蘇政府接受法國之折衷建議，則彼等相信將失去根據波茨坦協定，所應得油田之百分之五十，莫氏謂其全部之要求事件皆根據於波茨坦協定，依照該協定，英美放棄彼等對德國在奧國東部財產之要求，而一强一九四三年在莫斯科宣言奧國之獨立，渠不能承認關於該項財產問題之新建議，於現在又行提出。

In the Moscow declaration, he added, it had been stated that Austria had a degree of responsibility for fighting the war beside Germany. "If Austria cannot evade responsibility," he said, "she should at least carry out the decision of Potsdam on German property in Austria."

莫氏又謂：在莫斯科宣言中曾聲明奧國因與德國共同作戰，應負有相當之責任，「如若奧國不能逃避其責任，則奧國至少須遵行波茨坦協定對於奧境德產之決議。」

M. Molotov then alleged that British and United States pressure on Austria had been responsible for the failure to reach an agreement. He said that in September, 1945, an agreement on this question had

(Continued on Page 4)

英軍開赴紅海殖民區
鎮壓該地阿猶騷亂
Troops Flown To Enforce Order

Aden, Dec. 6 (Reuter)—Two companies of British troops were flown yesterday from the Suez Canal Zone to this British Red Sea Colony, where fourteen Jews and twenty Arabs were killed this weeks in riots set off by the decision to split Palestine.

路透社亞登十二月六日電：英軍兩連昨日由蘇彝士隧往英國紅海殖民地，該地本週有十四名猶太人及二十名阿拉伯人於因臨合國巴力斯坦分治問題之決議而引起之騷亂中遇難。

One hundred people were injured in the riots during which military forces took action and 120 arrests were made.

約有百人於此次騷動中受傷，騷亂期間，曾出動軍隊，並逮捕一百二十人云。

Nine hundred Jews were taken to camp under military protection.

約有九百名猶人，被遂往集中營，置於軍隊保護之下。

Arrests were made principally in the old town of Aden, called by Europeans "Crater" because it lies in the crater of an extinct volcano.

逮捕人最多之地爲此老城亞登，歐洲人均稱該城爲「噴火口」，因該城位於火山口上。

About one-third of the Jewish property in the crater was destroyed during the riots. The situation was yesterday still tense.

此一噴火口城市中，猶太人財產之三分之二，均於騷亂期間被毀，該地情勢，直至昨日，仍緊張張。

It was learned in London that the troops in Aden where being assisted by British Naval Landing Parties from two destroyers, which arrived on Wednesday.

倫敦方面獲悉，亞登之軍隊，正由英海軍陸戰隊協助，陸戰隊乃由兩艘於星期三到達該處之驅逐艦登陸者。

紅海日下 (雲)
Under The Red Sea Sun (雲)

(續)

In two weeks I lost permanently four of my little salvage crew of 13. The others, together with most of the men I had or ever got, afloat or ashore, spent approximately 25 percent of their time in the hospital.

兩星期中，我那小小的打撈隊隊十三人中永久折去了四名。其餘的和我雇用的人，不論在船上或是在岸上，大約有百分之二十五的時間是在醫院中渡過的。

I had been curious about the Massawa heat ever since my arrival. The first week of June I took a ther mometer out to where a repair crew was working on the dry dock, and held it a few minutes head high. In a moment I was surrounded by a dozen American and South African workmen, attracted irresistibly the instant they saw the thermometer. It read 149° F.

自我到馬薩瓦時起就對這裡的奇熱覺得奇怪。六月的第一個星期中我曾拿了一只寒暑表到修理人員正在工作的浮船上面，並把它舉在頭上幾分鐘。立刻我四周圍上來十幾個美國的和南非的工人，因爲他們看見那寒暑表時就忍不住要走過來看個仔細。表上的度數是華氏表一百四十九度。

That, of course, was in the sun, but so also were the workmen.

這個溫度自然是在太陽下才有的，可是工人却也是在這溫度之中的啊！

I then laid the thermometer on the steel plates of the dry-dock floor. It registered 165° F.

然後我又把寒暑表放在乾浮船的鐵板上。那刻華氏一百六十三度。

My little experiment immediately cost me several hours' work on the part of the workmen. Everyone instantly began to swab himself and look for some shaded spot, feeling twice as hot as he had been a moment before. How was any white man expected to live, let alone work, in temperatures like that, they asked.

這一項小試驗立刻使我在工人身上費掉了好幾小時的光陰。因爲他們一個個立刻滿身抹汗，想找個陰涼的地方呆一呆，覺得比方才熱倍加倍了。他們說，先不提干作，白種人怎能在這樣的溫度下生存呢？

As time dragged along into July and August it kept getting hotter but I never again dared drag out my thermometer to check the exact temperature.

日子漸漸的進到七月，八月，天氣仍然不斷的增加炎熱的程度，可是我再也不敢拿出我的寒暑表來測驗究竟溫度有多高了。

Meanwhile I had another salvage operation under way — the scuttled S. S. *Liebenfels*, a large German freighter sunk to block the harbor. It was imperative to get the harbor cleared as soon as possible. With the fall of Tobruk on June 21, complete gloom fell on Allid hopes in the Middle East. A wild exodus, started from Cairo, add the naval base at Alexandria was hastily shut down. I now had the only remaining naval base and dry dock in the Middle East.

這期間我又進行另一件打撈工作……被鑿沉封塞港口的德國軍艦霍本費爾號。這個港要緊可能提前清理完畢。六月二十一日杜布魯克的陷落使盟軍在中東的希望完全陷入陰暗之中。大軍自開羅倉惶撤退，亞力山大軍港便決然停止活動了。目前在中東就剩有我這個軍港和乾浮船了。

I had sized up the *Liebenfels* as a routine salvage job. I swiftly found out that no salvage in Massawa was routine. Our troubles were far from ended when we had raised her.

我當初把打撈霍本費爾號看爲是通常的工作。但繼而立刻覺到馬薩瓦的工作沒有一件是通常的。把它打撈出水之後，難困難完結之期還遠得很呢！

In the terrible humidity to which our pumps were exposed far down in the holds, they kept stalling with grounded magnetos. While we struggled to restart a pump, water leaked back into that hold, giving the ship a list that caused the water in the other holds to rush to that side, sharply increasing the list. To get the ship into dry dock for repairs we should have her erect.

一架壓機深深的按在艙底，在大得古怪的濕度下，它們常常因電磁失效而減低速度。當我們忙於重新開動另一個氣機時，水就又流回船裏來，使船身一傾，船身的傾側又使別的艙中的水也向那一面船裝上側過去，使船身更加傾斜了。但是想把這艘船弄上乾浮船裡準備修理時，必須先要把它弄直立起來才成。

After four nights and five days of constant labor, we had the *Liebenfels* listing only 180 to port — which once I should have considered very bad. Then, with the Stars and Stripes floating proudly from the peak of her mainmast, we towed the ship to the dry dock.

經過四夜五晝不斷的努力，我們才能使霍本費爾號僅僅在左舷方面有十三度的傾斜……以前我會認爲這是不成的。然後，在它的主桅頂上很驕傲的飄起，而星條旗，我們就把這條軍艦拖上了乾船塢了。

(To Be Continued 未完)

德境英美佔領區內
今冬麵包配給情形可望改善
GERMANY'S BREAD RATION

Berlin, Dec. 5. (Reuter)—Western Germany's grain stocks are more than three times as high as last year, and British officials are looking forward to what they hope will be their first German winter without a major food crisis, reports Keith Garner, Reuters Correspondent.

路透社柏林十二月五日電：擔任路透通訊員加內爾之報告稱，德境西部穀期之儲藏量較去年多出三倍，英國官員等皆望本年冬季德國將第一次不受到重大之食糧危機。

"For the first time since the Occupation, we are not living on a hand-to-mouth basis," one senior British official said. "Throughout the Combined British and United States Zones we have been able to accumulate grain stocks sufficient to last an average of ten weeks, and even industrial areas such as the Ruhr have five or six weeks' supply in hand.

英國某高級官員稱：「自從佔領以來，此係首次不致於生活於勉食糧不足之情形下。在英美聯合佔領區全區內，吾人已能儲集足够平均十週期之食糧，甚至如魯爾等並工業地區，亦存有五星期至六星期之補充食糧。

"At this time last year our average for the British Zone was three weeks' supply, including grain in transit, while Ruhr stocks were so low that shipments were used as soon as they came in from the ports.

又云：「在去年此時，英國佔領區之平均食糧補充量僅够三星期，其中尚包括在運途中之食糧。而魯爾之儲藏量更低，以致由各港口運來之食糧一經運到即無應用。

"This year, we are facing the winter much better prepared all round, and unless there is a serious breakdown in imports between now and the spring I think we shall get through without trouble".

「今年，吾人過冬情形大爲改善，因已備妥一切，除非在此時與來春之期間內，進口有嚴重之脫節事件發生，則余認爲吾人可安然度過冬季。」

The reason for this year's vastly improved stocks, is according to this official, that shipments from America, on whom Western Germany depends for most of her grain imports, have been arriving on schedule since the middle of the smmer.

據該官員稱：今年儲藏量之大爲增進，實因由美國來之食糧，自本年夏季六月起，即按預定計劃運時運到，而德境西部，主要仰給美國之食糧進口。

An average of 436,588 tons of bread grain have arrived in the North Sea ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Emden every month since June at an approximate cost to the British taxpayer of 60,000,000 dollars (£15,000,000) a month.

自本去六月起，每月平均有四三六，五八八噸之食糧，抵達北海各港口如漢堡，不來梅，及奧姆登，其價值使英國納稅者一月要付約「萬美元」（合一千五百萬英鎊）。

Nearly 270,000 tons arrived last month alone, in contrast to the same time last year when shipments had practically ceased owing to the American shipping strike and other factors.

僅上個月即運到約二十七萬噸之食糧，反之，在去年同一時期，因美國航運罷工潮，及其他之各種原因，船運實際上幾於停頓。

Officials do, however, expect shipments to decline during the next three months. Such factors as the annual freezing of the St. Lawrence river always cause a decline and the fact that pressure is being applied to the United States to send more grain to France, Britain and Italy may cause a drop in amounts allocated to Germany.

官員等指頂料未來之三個月中，航運勢將減低；其原因長期冬令之河船年封凍，常使航運減低；同時事實上美政策國又加上一種負担，需要對法英運糧無論較多之食糧，而此亦足減少對德分配量之總數。

(To Be Continued 未完)

蘇格蘭要求地方分治
Scottish Devolution

London, Dec.—Scottish nationalist candidates at bye-elections never poll enough votes to save their deposits. That is because, as Scottish Lord Elebank told the House of Lords yesterday, Scots do not want national separation. They do, however, he contended, demand more devolution of authority, especially since the growth of nationalisation and economic planning for Britain as a whole. Lord Mansfield, another Scot, went further and argued the case for some form of separate representation. Socialist Lord Lindsay of Birker was widely supported in demanding an enquiry. This, Lord Morrison, the government spokesman, would not grant at present, reminding the House that the government have the matter under urgent consideration. The government have not decided the best method of approach nor how wide the terms reference should be—whether for instance the inquiry should include the question of devolution for Wales and Yorkshire.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）蘇格蘭之國家主義派候選人，每於地方補理時選時，因未獲得足額選數之受所繳之保証金充公。蘇格蘭伯爵之受業朋克勒前昨告上院稱，此誠現象並因蘇格蘭人不願分立另成一國之故，然如許則爲蘇格蘭人精神，要求更多之地方分治權限，尤以白廳倫英國推展政營及經濟計劃之後，另一蘇格蘭人孟士井勳爵則主張更爲激烈，渠竟一論有行分設議會之某種形式，社會主義派之林德賽勳爵則要求舉行調查。梅德賽勳爵答稱，要求更多之地方分治權限，尤以包括英國之威爾士及約克郡之地方分治權包括在內。

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經濟危機降臨全球
World Economic Crisis Approaching

J. R. Kaim 凱姆著 (被)

(H)譯自「密勒士評論報」十一月八日號

但世界並沒有所謂合作
No Cooperation

Instead of close cooperation, we witness more estrangements, more frictions. Instead of swift reconstruction of Europe's consumption and production, we see, by the end of 1947, preparations for the eventual realization of a proposal which, though called the Marshall Plan, has not yet grown into a real plan. And instead of genuine economic, i.e. also financial cooperation we see the United States draining a growing share of the world's gold and burying that gold where it had been taken from—deep under the earth's surface. And there it is to remain in spite of a worldwide dollar shortage and a world-wide gold shortage. But when Midas, that legendary King of Phrygia, was promised that all his touched would become gold, even his own foot and daughter became gold: while the United States is hoarding increasing amounts of gold, she can buy far less for her gold now than she could, when, prior to the war, the Treasury was poorer and the reserve smaller. Apparently, Midas has tied himself hand and foot. But upon him and his possibility to consume a large share of the world's production depends the fate of other nations.

可是我們所看到的，不但不是什麼密切的經濟合作，而且是更多的隔閡，更多的衝突。不但不是歐洲生產與消費的迅速重建，而是在一九四七年末，最後實現美國一個提議的準備，這個提議，雖用馬歇爾計劃，可是實際上，還沒有形成爲一個計劃。不但沒有眞正的經濟合作，（所謂眞正的經濟合作，是在財政上亦合作的意思）而且我們只看到，美國吸乾了全世界黃金的大部份，而且把這些黃金，深深埋藏在它來處的地下，而且雖然沒視在全世界都感覺缺乏美元，全世界都缺乏黃金，可是這種情形，今後還會繼續不變，可是在那個位傳說中的佛里基亞王米達斯答應說所有他用手觸到的東西，却會變成黃金的餘餘，甚至連他的兒子和女兒亦却變成了黃金，當美國正在積聚大量黃金的時候，她所能買到的東西（用黃金）却遠比大戰以前，美國財部比現在富，積蓄比現在少的時還少，顯然，米達斯王是自己把自己的手足束縛住了，可是世界其他國家的命運，却全靠她和她的能够容納世界生產的大部份的能力。

No doubt, an economic situation is developing which is infinitely more dangerous than that after World War I. It started when money hungry capital declined to heed Chester Bowles' warning. It started when the demand for goods grew rapidly, whereas supplies became scarcer; when manpower difficulties became apparent; when money became "hot" because of scarce market supplies and increasing prices. Consumers feel the "hot" money burning their fingers; they want to spend it; it may buy more today than tomorrow; when the report of a great American bank, at the beginning of this year, triumphantly stated that "consumer spending has been maintained at the highest level in history" and when another American bank report, in the middle of this year, claimed there was no world dollar shortage to be seen—all this was excellent news except for the intrinsic correctness of the facts. Consumer spending was high because the money was "hot." And while there was—and even is today—no dollar shortage in general, the dollar is short exactly in those countries whose buying power would be the greatest under normal conditions.

毫無疑問，現在世界正有一種經濟情勢，在發展着，這種情勢，比第一次世界大戰以後，危險的多，這種情勢，從缺乏金錢的國家，不論他們的購買力在正常情形下，可是在那個位傳說中的佛里基亞王米達斯答應說所有他用手觸到的東西，却會變成黃金的餘餘，甚至連他的兒子和女兒亦却變成了黃金，當美國正在積聚大量黃金的時候，她所能買到的東西（用黃金）却遠比大戰以前，美國財部比現在富，積蓄比現在少的時還少，顯然，米達斯王是自己把自己的手足束縛住了，可是世界其他國家的命運，却全靠她和她的能够容納世界生產的大部份的能力。

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我立院代表團
歐遊歷程結束
Legislative Yuan Delegation Ends European Tour

London, Dec. (LF)—Members of the Legislative Yuan delegation arrived back in London this morning after spending a month visiting various European capitals.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）中國立法院代表團在歐洲各國首都遊歷達一月之久後，今晨返抵倫敦。

They left Britain on November 1 for Paris. There they stayed a little over a week during which time they had many instructive talks with leading French politicians. Unfortunately M. Herriot was absent from the city during their visit. From Paris Dr. S. Y. Wu, Secretary General of the Legislative Yuan and leader of the Mission went to Stockholm where he was able to meet old Chinese friends and many prominent Swedish sinologues and travellers who had explored the more remote parts of China. After a short trip to Oslo where he saw more Chinese friends Dr. Wu went to Copenhagen.

該團一行曾於十一月一日離英前赴巴黎觀光在該埠小住一週，並與法國著名政客會晤多次頗有裨益，不幸赫禮歐氏於團體訪問時期不在巴黎，立法院秘書長並該團團長吳尚鷹又自巴黎轉赴瑞典斯德哥爾摩該埠與中國友好及著多首在中國遊歷探險瑞典考古家貝爾，吳氏關後又去挪威京城奧士洛作短期之旅行，並得與多數中國友好會晤，遂前往丹麥京城哥本哈根。

對合作制度頗感興趣

Interest in Cooperatives

"This proved one of the most interesting parts of our tour," Dr. Wu stated in an interview "China can learn much from Denmark regarding the democratic way of running cooperatives. Most helpful to us would be an agrarian cooperative, for democracy in our country must be founded on agriculture."

吳氏對於合作制度頗感興趣，曾於會晤記者時稱：參觀合作社事業是此次遊歷中最有興趣之一部，對於以民主方法經營合作事業，中國可向丹麥領教之處甚多，最對我等有益者，莫過於農業合作社，蓋中國之民主必須以農業爲根據。

Then came a visit to the Hague where Dr. Wu was able to study the working of the International court. The delegation returned to London last Friday afternoon but only on the way to Belfast and Dublin.

吳氏曾往荷京海牙考察國際法庭之工作，該團於上星期五下午返抵倫敦，即取道赴北愛爾蘭之貝爾德與南愛爾蘭之都柏林等地。

Dr. Wu said "We were very sorry not to be able to see Mr. de Valera but he was out in country districts. We had, however, long talks with his deputy and he enlightened us on many points. There is much in British economic and administrative methods which could be adopted by China with advantage. Our trip has been most illuminating and has provided us with a considerable amount of valuable materials."

The delegation plan to leave Britain next Tuesday. They will most likely travel on the "Mauretania" to New York where they will at once book passages for China as they wish to get back as soon as possible. Dr. Wu is addressing a meeting at the China Institute tomorrow on the subject of "The Chinese constitution and government machine". Mr. A.V. Alexander, Minister of defence will be in the chair.

吳氏稱：「此次未能訪問愛爾蘭，因德克勒拉先生下鄉，未得面晤，頗以爲憾，然已與總之代理人長談，承指教之處甚多。英國之經濟與管理方法內，有甚多可在中國採用者利者；我等此次遊歷最當於最優性質，且獲有貴重資料甚多。」該團擬於星期二離英，大概將乘毛勒台尼亞郵船前赴紐約，再購票返國。吳氏因急欲返國之故，定即自倫敦會紐召集之聽衆演說爲「中國憲法與政府機構」，屆時國防部大臣亞力山大將出席主持。

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華沙法院
對英大使指責
倫敦官方指爲無稽
Warsaw Allegations Unfounded

London, Dec. At the opening of the trial in Warsaw yesterday on charges of high treason and espionage of Maria Merynowska, formerly employed as a translator in the press section of the British Embassy, the indictment read in court contained two allegations directed against officials at the Embassy.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）關於華沙昨日開審前在英國大使館新聞處充任譯員之瑪利德斯卡被控間諜與叛國罪一案，法院宣讀之起訴書內列有兩點，係針對大使館人員而指責。

The first allegation was that Merynowska had been engaged arranging contacts with members of the Polish underground for the British military attache Colonel Gimzon and his assistant, Major Winton. The second allegation was that Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, then Ambassador, had promised to enable a delegation of the Polish underground to go to England via Sweden.

第一點爲謂利德斯卡曾被聘用代表英國軍事參贊金生上校與其助手溫頓中校，担任聯絡波蘭地下工作人員。第二點爲是時英國大使彭丁克氏曾對波蘭地下工作人員之代表團，允其得由瑞典借道轉往英國等語。

It is authoritatively stated in London that these allegations are entirely without foundation.

據倫敦方面眞方宣稱：此兩項指責毫無根據。

The view taken here is that this trial, like other in Eastern Europe, is designed to isolate the embassies of the Western powers by preventing them from having any contacts with the inhabitants of these countries.

此間所持之意見爲此項審判之性質，與東歐之其他審判完全相同，即藉以阻止西方列强使館人員與該國人民保持接觸之手段，以謀使其孤立云云。

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